

Business Directory.

NEWMARKET.

Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Hodge & Son, the undersigned respectfully intimates to their customers and the public generally that the business will hereafter be conducted by

J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased those commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. Susan Davis, our Shop has been removed to the place where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Pressed Tin Ware; Cistern Pumps, and Lead Piping.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.

Old Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Fur, and other goods, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. 11-47

F. W. BATHRIK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned in order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 11-31

T. BOTSFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.

WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the Business Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 11-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel. Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 11-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with dispatch. Newmarket, Feb. 6th, 1856. 11-50

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Situated near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with neatness, dispatch and despatch.

Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 11-17

THOMAS NIXON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
For the Townships of Whitchurch, King and East Gwillimbury.

GOODS of all description sold on Commission, at the Auction Mart of the Subscriber, on the First Monday of every Month.

Autism Salt attend in the above Townships.

THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 19, 1857. 11-3

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET,
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. 11-3

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.

AMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his friends and customers for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of

Tables, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedroom Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.,

Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABINET WORK, punctually attended to.

FUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Loco, Wreaths, and Handles for sale.

Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1856. 11-50

Franklin House.
CONVEYOR of
Seneca & Elliott Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.
PROPRIETORS:
E. YOUNGLOVE AND O. E. L. JACKSON.
BOARD, \$1 PER DAY.

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, BLANK MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price 10 per dozen, or 63¢ per 100.

Newmarket, March 26, 1857.

N. HAWES,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,
Superintending the construction of every description of Steam Engines, and other Machinery for general Manufacturing Purposes.

Office—Regent Hotel, Newmarket.
March 26, 1857. 11-9

Business Directory.
CHARLES MORTIMER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
AURORA. 11-16

DR. M. RANNEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON. 11-16

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto. Toronto, June 5, 1857.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissioned in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions secured. Newmarket, 1855. 11-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 11-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 11-15

Unity Fire and Unity
General Insurance Associations,
OF ENGLAND,
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.

Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Chief Offices—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street.
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Newmarket, July 31, 1856. 11-35

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th, 1854. 11-1

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT BY **NICHOLAS HAWES.** This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 11th, 1856. 11-23

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 11-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, & CO.,
RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Brodie & Co., the undersigned respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, deal all Materials. Shop on Water Street.

Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 11-36

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufacturer,
Dealer in School Books, English and American.

PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c., No. 53, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to.
Toronto, July 7, 1856. 11-23

NOTICE!
THE undersigned begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING TRADE,
Nearly opposite Dunn's Dry Goods Store, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.

G. P. SMITH.
Sharon, Sept. 21, 1855. 11-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.

ROADS, Bridges and other Works surveyed and superintended.

Land and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.

Dissections, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.

Real property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.

All orders and communications promptly attended to.

Residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.
A vacancy for an apprentice. A compass for sale.

OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN. **S. W. HALLEN.**
December 4, 1855. 11-44

PENITENTIARY
Boot and Shoe Establishment,
51 Yonge Street, & doors above King Street
TORONTO.

JAMES D. CARRUTH,
DEALER in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail, at Low Prices. Country purchasers would find it to their advantage to give this establishment a call before selecting elsewhere.

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1856. 11-23

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, 22nd Nov. 1856. 11-9

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 11-51

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c.,
Brownsville, April, 1857. 11-14

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons. Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.,
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

Dr. E. VERNON,
—AURORA—
RESIDENCE—formerly occupied by Dr. Geisler.
Aurora, March 11, 1857. 11-6

MILLINERY.
THE Show Room of Miss E. Maguire will be opened on Saturday May 2nd. Every variety of European and American fashion of Bonnets, Mantillas, Head-dresses, &c., &c., for Spring and Summer wear.

Newmarket, April 23, 1857. 11-12

GENTLEMEN.
If you want a well-made and good-fitting Garment, call at

BOGART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857.

To Carpenters and others.
THE Subscriber has now on hand a complete set of Jack Screws, and all other Implements, necessary for moving or raising buildings, which will be let on the lowest terms. Also, he is ready to contract for the raising, raising, or erecting buildings of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.
Newmarket, April 30, 1857. 11-13

Ready Made Clothing!
THE undersigned keeps on hand a large quantity of **READY MADE CLOTHING**—For sale cheap.

MORRITZ ZELLER.
Newmarket, April 6, 1857. 11-10

M. W. BOGART'S
Millinery Show Rooms,
Is now Opened for the Season, where will be found a large assortment of

Dunstable, Rice Straw, Tuscan & Fancy Bonnets, Hats, &c.,
And all kinds of Millinery suitable for the season. All of which will be disposed at a small advance.

Newmarket, April 30, 1857. 11-13

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER, NEWMARKET,
HAVING recently located in this place, will be constantly on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES, such as

BAROUCHES, ROCK-A-WAYS,
Rough and Ready, Phaetons, Princes Alberts, Trotting Buggies, &c.

Repairing done in a Neat and Substantial manner.

SHOP, ON MAIN STREET,
Three doors South of the New Era Printing Office.
Newmarket, April 15, 1857. 11-11

MILLINERY!
Miss E. MAGUIRE
HAS just received very large and extensive

Spring Importations,
Consisting of Silk and Straw Bonnets, Trimmed and Untrimmed; Children's Hats, white and colored. Also, a large assortment of Hair and Fancy Tassels Bonnets.

BRYAN MANTILLAS,
and a great variety of Rich Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at a very slight advance on cost, for cash.

Show Room—next door to the Post Office.
Newmarket, April 21, 1857. 11-9

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!
THE undersigned respectfully announces to his customers and the public, that he has lately made large additions to his Warehouse, by adding

Fancy Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs,
Which he is prepared to sell on reasonable terms. House furnishers will find it to their advantage to give him a call before selecting elsewhere.

S. ROADHOUSE.
Newmarket, April 24, 1857. 11-12

DENTISTRY
DR. R. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST
RESPECTFULLY informs all parties who may desire to avail themselves of his services, that he will be at

HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,
The last Saturday in each Month, and remain till the following Monday morning.

For Extracting teeth, 1s 3d; for Filling teeth with alluvial or cement, 1s 3d; and with gold, 2s 6d. Strike while the iron is hot.

All operations in Mechanical Dentistry Warrented—and as cheap as the cheapest.

Newmarket, March 5th, 1857. 11-50

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET, NEWMARKET,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
China, Glass and Earthenware.

The Highest price paid for Farm Produce.
Cash for Wheat, Oats, &c. 11-7

OVERCOATS!
Overcoats! Overcoats!
If you want a first-class overcoat that will look respectable, and keep you warm in rainy season, call at the Newmarket Factory where these ships are manufactured from the raw material and warranted.

W. A. CLARK.
Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1856. 11-9

Poetry.
The Old Homestead.
When the happiest me is come,
That to the yearnings,
Of upland bright with harvest gold,
And meadows full of sounds—
When, fields of unripened corn,
And daily gathering stores,
Remind the wanderer,
Of simple thrifty days,
How pleasant from the din and dust
Of the thoroughfare aloof,
Seems the old-fashioned homestead,
With a steep and mossy roof.

When home the wedding morn, with his arms
Upon his shoulder swung,
And in the knotted apron-
Are eyes and smile hung
When light the awnings lift
The curtains of the day,
And the table on their porch,
With decent care spread;
The heart is light and free,
Than be in populous town,
In the old-fashioned homestead,
With gentle sharp and brown.

When the flower of summer parish
In the cold and blizzard,
And the little birds with weary wings
Have gone across the main;
When the blue smoke upwards
Upwards the chimney rises,
And cold along the naked hills;
In tales of love and glory,
The heart is light and free,
Than be in populous town,
In the old-fashioned homestead,
With gentle sharp and brown.

Literature.
The Mystery.
Conclusion.
Matters were in this state when the arrival of Colonel Horsfall at Elworth drew away the general attention from the Leslies. He was a stern-looking elderly man, and must have been once very handsome. His forehead was deeply scarred with wrinkles, apparently not so much from age as from sorrow. Frank Leslie saw him one morning, leaving the small house in which he immured himself, for the new corner was devoted to solitude as the brother and sister, and struck by a sudden impulse, determined to call. And he did; and Colonel Horsfall pleased with his new acquaintance, promised to come and see him, and one morning he returned the visit—Minnie was drawing at a small table near the window, and Frank, as he introduced the Colonel to her, fixed his eyes on his face. The Colonel started and turned pale as death, but quickly recovering himself he began to talk as usual; but Frank, who had noticed his sudden emotion, immediately suspected he was the Major Fawcett he was in search of.

Col. Horsfall, pleased with the kind reception afforded by his new friends, spent most of his time at the cottage, and grew very fond of Mary Anne, whom he treated with almost fatherly partiality. At last Frank determined to sift the affair to the bottom; and one day he called at Colonel Horsfall's and with difficulty controlling his impatient anxiety, he asked him if he had ever met with a Major Fawcett. The Colonel started and again grew very pale, but he replied "What reason have you for asking me?"

"Simply this," said Frank, who grew very pale in his turn. "I have reason to believe that you are Major Fawcett; and I am entrusted with a letter to you which contains important news."

"I am Major or rather Colonel Fawcett," answered the stranger fixing his piercing eyes on young Leslie's face; "and perhaps you have heard of my domestic grievances." His voice faltered as he spoke.

"They may not be so great as you imagine," continued Frank, "and this letter," placing it in Colonel Horsfall's hands, "will tell you all."

He broke the seal hastily, and after glancing over the contents, exclaimed, in a voice of trembling emotion, "Good Heavens! your supposed sister is then my child."

"Yes," replied poor Frank (whose feelings we can now thoroughly understand). "Perhaps, if you will tell me how you lost your child, I can furnish the key to this strange mystery."

Col. Horsfall, scarcely comprehending that he had indeed a daughter, said, in a low voice, "I was with my regiment in Calcutta, and was ordered up the country; during my absence my darling wife was confined, and on my return she was not only dead but buried. My infant was gone nobody knew where. After my sorrowing in vain, I gave up the attempt, sold my commission, and returned to England. A short time after a rich relation died, and bequeathed to me his fortune on condition that I took his name."

"That is the reason why my mother could not find you out," said Frank. "Five years after her marriage, a soldier's widow came to her native place, where my mother lived, to die. She had a beautiful little girl with her, of about two years old. I was a mere infant at the time, and do not remember anything about it. She sent for my mother, and told her that as she was dying, she could not leave the world without making every reparation in her power for a fault she had committed. It appears that she had nursed Mrs. Fawcett in her illness, and at her death secretly took away the baby. Her husband was very fond of children, and she had none of her own. He died, and she, her health destroyed by the hot climate, came to her native place to die. She confided Mary Anne to my mother's care, together with the necessary papers, and died soon after. My mother tried to find you out, but was unable to succeed, probably from your having changed your name; and my father, as well as myself, determined to adopt your child. I was always brought up to consider her as a sister, and it was not till my mother's death that she confided to me the secret of her birth, and gave me this letter."

"And Mary Anne—does she know?" inquired the Colonel.

"No," replied Frank; "she imagines herself my sister, and I have never undeceived her."

Col. Horsfall rose from his seat and shook Frank warmly by the hand. He could scarcely speak from emotion, and when he did it was to say, "I cannot thank you, my dear Sir, for my gratitude for your kindness to me, who so dear to me, must naturally be so interesting an object to you."

"Oh do not say so!" exclaimed poor Frank. "Heaven knows I have loved her more than it would be possible to love a sister."

"And yet you have not told her of her birth?" said the Colonel.

"I would not unsettle her mind, when perhaps she might never know her father," replied Frank, "and till I knew whether he were alive or dead, I would not speak to her of my feelings, for I could not tell whether he would approve of me for a son-in-law."

"You are a noble fellow," said the Colonel, "a noble fellow. Wait for a short time, and if she really loves you as you deserve, she shall be yours."

Frank sprang up and seized his future father-in-law's hand. He could hardly speak from the excess of his joy, and it was some time before he could thank him, but when he did it was with such fervor, that Col. Horsfall smiled at his earnestness, and begged him to go and prepare his newly found daughter to receive him as a father. "I will not come just yet," he said, "but in an hour or two, she will, I hope be able to see me."

Frank left him and hastened home, where he found Mary Anne already looking out for him; for his absence had been unusually long. In a moment she saw that something was the matter, and flying towards him exclaimed, "What has happened dearest Frank?"

Gently did he break the astonishing intelligence to her, and he was rather surprised to see her grow very pale, and lean against the table for support. He hastened towards her. She tried to speak, but words failed her, and she fainted. He carried her to his arms and laid her on the sofa. A few minutes afterwards she opened her eyes, and on seeing Frank Leslie her long supposed brother bending over her, she tried to rise, exclaiming, "Oh, Frank, it cannot be!"

"But, dear Minnie, it is true; and he is soon coming to claim you as his own. Try to compose yourself, he is overjoyed at the prospect."

But she clung to him, and hid her face on his arm, and trembled violently. At last she said, "And you dear Frank, are not my brother?"

"No, Minnie, not by relationship."

It cost him a great deal to utter these words, and he turned from the subject immediately. With great difficulty he succeeded in comforting her, and when Col. Horsfall appeared, and folding her to his breast, exclaimed, "My own child my Minnie's counterpart!" she returned to return his embrace.

It was settled that Col. Horsfall should come and stay at the cottage till Mary Anne could accompany him to London; and the village gossip over their tea wondered at this arrangement. Miss Leslie, as she was still supposed to be, was often seen walking arm in arm with Col. Horsfall, without Frank's protection, and busy tongues speculated as they remarked the Colonel's evident affection, "Can he be going to marry her?"

Meanwhile Mary Anne was growing paler and paler. The bright colour forsook her cheek, and her dancing step grew slow. One morning she was drawing in the breakfast room the door of which was partly open, though she did not know it, and Frank Leslie entered noiselessly, and stood behind her chair. For a time she drew rapidly, as if trying to drown thought, but at last once she threw aside her pencil, and covering her face with her hands, exclaimed, "Brother and sister no longer!"

In an instant his arm was round her. "No, dearest Minnie," he said, "but we may be even more to each other."

At that moment her father entered, and seeing them thus, he advanced towards his daughter, and placed her hand in Frank's, then kissing her forehead he blessed them both and instantly left the room.

A day or two afterwards they all left Elworth, strongly exciting the general curiosity. The cottage was put up for sale, and in about a month the worthy gossip had almost forgotten the mysterious trio, till one morning Sally Mortimer, the washerwoman, rushed into her neighbor's cottage, followed by half a dozen others. She held a newspaper aloft, and loudly exclaimed, "They're married! Miss Leslie was Colonel Horsfall's daughter!" and read the following:—"Married, on the 10th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, Frank Leslie, Esq., to Mary Anne Fawcett, only child of Colonel Horsfall, late of the 50th, Regiment."

Foreign and Colonial.
Terrible Riots in New-York—Awful loss of Life.

New York City was the scene of several riots on Saturday and Sunday, in which a number of citizens lost their lives and upwards of one hundred were wounded. It is a singular thing that we have received no intelligence of these matters through the medium of the telegraph. The following particulars we culled from the New York Tribune, Times, and Herald.

The celebration of Independence Day on Saturday was marked by the bloodiest riot which the city has seen for five years. The close of a day of remarkable quietness was reddened with the blood of a hundred men.

At about 5 o'clock five members of the Metropolitan Police in the Seventh Ward were surrounded in Jackson street, near Cherry, by several hundred of the low Irish occupants of the tenement houses thereabout and men went to the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards for help. Ten men from the Thirteenth rescued the Seventh Ward men, although they were severely pelted with stones and bricks from house-tops, and the street, that they were compelled to use their pistols. Three only of their number were injured. Sergeant Davis of the Tenth Ward not being able to respond to the call for aid, sent to the Headquarters in White street, and Mr. Bowers of the Ninth Ward, with twenty-five men, all specials except two or three, were dispatched immediately. These men went down White street into Baxter, and as they were turning into Bayard were attacked by a gang of Irish rowdies in the interest of Fernando Wood, known as "Dead Rabbits" or "Blackbirds."

While they were defending themselves from the clubs and bricks of the Dead Rabbits, a party of Bowery Boys, a race whose profession is to fight the Dead Rabbits, came down Bayard from the Bowery to the rescue of the police, not so much from their sympathies as their antipathies. The policemen, whose prospects had been rather gloomy, passed through to Bowery and formed again, while the Dead Rabbits gathered in large numbers, and drove the Bowery Boys back Bayard to Elizabeth street, gaining there a pile of bricks which facilitated their operations for half an hour. The Bowery Boys then drove them back to Mott and afterward to Mulberry. Here firing commenced and men began to fall. The Bowery Boys threw a barricade across Bayard, at the corner of Elizabeth, from behind which they made the street so unsafe that the Dead Rabbits dodged behind the corners of Mott street, only occasionally running out to shoot.

Before half past 7 p. m., two Metropolitan Police officers carrying their badges, went among the Dead Rabbits as Deputy Sheriffs, and told them that the thing must be stopped. The Dead Rabbits were willing to stop if the Bowery Boys would; the Bowery Boys were willing to stop if the Dead Rabbits would; the barricades were torn down and, with the exception of an occasional shot, the riot was repressed in the Sixth Ward by 8 o'clock.

Otherwise the day passed off quietly. Throughout the city the din was far less than it has been for several years. The Chinese war, if it has done nothing else that is humane, has raised the price of fire-crackers to nine cents per pack, and those people who happen to be afflicted with nerves taking their stars for the folly of Sir John Bowring.

The weather was excellent—neither too hot nor too cold—although too damp for fireworks.

DO MEMBERS STEAL!—There is an old English statute which permits a man to go in to a turnip field and devour as he desires, on the spot, but forbids him, under penalty of imprisonment, to fill his pockets with them for consumption at home. Would it not be well to have a similar law in relation to the knives and stationery provided to members of Congress? The propriety of such a regulation suggested by advertisement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for proposals to furnish the articles for the members during the next session. The following are among the items required:—2,895 reams of paper; 230 dozen pen-knives—about a dozen for each member—of which, 100 dozen are required to be four-bladed, pearl-handled, and of the highest, finest and best quality; and 100 dozen of two blades, pearl-handled and of the highest finish and best quality; 1000 cards, assorted metallic pens, and 202 gross of other pens of different quality; 14,000 opaque and clarified quills—making some 59,000 pens and quills; 100,000 note envelopes, and embossed; 300,000 do. of different, 100,000 self-sealing letter envelopes; 20,000 self-sealing note envelopes, &c. The questions, "Where do the fires go?" and "what becomes of the pins?" have been long before the people. Permit us to substitute, by way of variety, the query: "What becomes of the Congressional stationery?" In order to arrive at the truth, we propose that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to examine the pockets of the members every time they leave the Capitol.—South Carolinian.

ORIGIN OF COAL.
Dr. David Dale Owen, in a recent lecture at Vincennes upon Agricultural Chemistry, incidentally alludes to the origin of coal. The doctor is not a believer in the theory of the vegetable origin of coal, but, in the language of the Gazette, is an advocate of the modern and rational idea that coal is the condensation or solidification of the vast volumes of the columns of the carbonic gases that surrounded the world before the temperature of the earth and its atmosphere had been reduced to a condition to support animal life. It was the gradual reduction of temperature, and the absorption of the carbonic gases—so fatal to animal life—into vegetables and woods, and the condensation of them into those vast storehouses of fuel—or coal strata—for the future use of man, that prepared the earth first for the rougher animals, and finally for the habitation of man. This is undoubtedly the true theory, and most beautifully illustrates the beneficent providence of the Creator, who transformed the most fatal substance to man's existence in the early periods of the world, to be one of his chief blessings in the maturer ages of the earth, when man should be fitted for and need its use. And thus are all apparent evils upon earth made, in his infinite providence, the basis of great good to the subject of the divine government. In reference to manuring, the doctor remarked—"The idea of manuring land from the atmosphere was novel to some, who were surprised to learn that the ammonia deposited by the rain on each acre of land in a year was sufficient, with its accessories, to produce two tons of vegetable matter. This explained the difference between rain and irrigation to plants."

To be listened to with attention, and to acquire the reputation of a good talker, never speak of yourself, but always in laudatory terms of those you address, or in pungent satire of their contemporaries.

Foreign and Colonial.
Terrible Riots in New-York—Awful loss of Life.

New York City was the scene of several riots on Saturday and Sunday, in which a number of citizens lost their lives and upwards of one hundred were wounded. It is a singular thing that we have received no intelligence of these matters through the medium of the telegraph. The following particulars we culled from the New York Tribune, Times, and Herald.

The celebration of Independence Day on Saturday was marked by the bloodiest riot which the city has seen for five years. The close of a day of remarkable quietness was reddened with the blood of a hundred men.

At about 5 o'clock five members of the Metropolitan Police in the Seventh Ward were surrounded in Jackson street, near Cherry, by several hundred of the low Irish occupants of the tenement houses thereabout and men went to the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards for help. Ten men from the Thirteenth rescued the Seventh Ward men, although they were severely pelted with stones and bricks from house-tops, and the street, that they were compelled to use their pistols. Three only of their number were injured. Sergeant Davis of the Tenth Ward not being able to respond to the call for aid, sent to the Headquarters in White street, and Mr. Bowers of the Ninth Ward, with twenty-five men, all specials except two or three, were dispatched immediately. These men went down White street into Baxter, and as they were turning into Bayard were attacked by a gang of Irish rowdies in the interest of Fernando Wood, known as "Dead Rabbits" or "Blackbirds."

While they were defending themselves from the clubs and bricks of the Dead Rabbits, a party of Bowery Boys, a race whose profession is to fight the Dead Rabbits, came down Bayard from the Bowery to the rescue of the police, not so much from their sympathies as their antipathies. The policemen, whose prospects had been rather gloomy, passed through to Bowery and formed again, while the Dead Rabbits gathered in large numbers, and drove the Bowery Boys back Bayard to Elizabeth street, gaining there a pile of bricks which facilitated their operations for half an hour. The Bowery Boys then drove them back to Mott and afterward to Mulberry. Here firing commenced and men began to fall. The Bowery Boys threw a barricade across Bayard, at the corner of Elizabeth, from behind which they made the street so unsafe that the Dead Rabbits dodged behind the corners of Mott street, only occasionally running out to shoot.

Before half past 7 p. m., two Metropolitan Police officers carrying their badges, went among the Dead Rabbits as Deputy Sheriffs, and told them that the thing must be stopped. The Dead Rabbits were willing to stop if the Bowery Boys would; the Bowery Boys were willing to stop if the Dead Rabbits would; the barricades were torn down and, with the exception of an occasional shot, the riot was repressed in the Sixth Ward by 8 o'clock.

Otherwise the day passed off quietly. Throughout the city the din was far less than it has been for several years. The Chinese war, if it has done nothing else that is humane, has raised the price of fire-crackers to nine cents per pack, and those people who happen to be afflicted with nerves taking their stars for the folly of Sir John Bowring.

The weather was excellent—neither too hot nor too cold—although too damp for fireworks.

DO MEMBERS STEAL!—There is an old English statute which permits a man to go in to a turnip field and devour as he desires, on the spot, but forbids him, under penalty of imprisonment, to fill his pockets with them for consumption at home. Would it not be well to have a similar law in relation to the knives and stationery provided to members of Congress? The propriety of such a regulation suggested by advertisement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for proposals to furnish the articles for the members during the next session. The following are among the items required:—2,895 reams of paper; 230 dozen pen-knives—about a dozen for each member—of which, 100 dozen are required to be four-bladed, pearl-handled, and of the highest, finest and best quality; and 100 dozen of two blades, pearl-handled and of the highest finish and best quality; 1000 cards, assorted metallic pens, and 202 gross of other pens of different quality; 14,000 opaque and clarified quills—making some 59,000 pens and quills; 100,000 note envelopes, and embossed; 300,000 do. of different, 100,000 self-sealing letter

Money's Received.
On the *New Era*, during the week ending July 16th, 1887.

Joseph Randall per J. R. 75 64, George Player 75 64, L. Brown per G. P. 75 64, Abitha Webb per J. J. P. 75 64, D. A. Fountain 75 64, Wm. More 75 64, A. Toigart 75 64, Wm. Walton 75 64, Mrs. Stead 75 64, Miss B. H. J. Ferris 55.

New Advertisements.
Saddle and Harness making—R. Fleming, O. S. & H. R. R.—J. L. Grant.
Cautions—D. J. Fountain.
Wanted—Thos. H. Keough.
To Builders—S. Webster.
Grocery and Provision Store—J. Morris.
Farmers—M. W. Bogart.
Flour & Sale—Wilcocks & Thorne.
New Coopers—J. A. Arnot.
Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

Agents for the "New Era"

Acacia—Messrs. Ashton & Macbell.
Kittling—Mr. S. Snider.
Lloyd—Mr. J. J. Pearson.
Brownsville—Messrs. Manning & Walker.
Agents will be appointed in other places as soon as proper persons can be selected.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday July 17, 1887.

General Summary.

The crops in Lower Canada promise an abundant yield, and fruit in the United States gives evidence of being more plentiful than for a number of years.

Several of the American journals give currency to a report that the late Hon. W. L. Marcy committed suicide, while others state his death was caused by a disease of the heart.

We beg to remind the friends of the "Protection Society," that the Annual General Meeting takes place this evening, at the Temperance Hall, for the election of officers, &c.

Several communications were received on the morning before publication—yesterday; but they were too late for this week, including one from Georgia, one from Aurora and one from Stouffville.

During the fore part of the week the mercury frequently rose to 90 deg. through the day time; and ranged between 70 and 80 deg. during the night. Farmers have commenced haying; but light wheat will not be ready to cut under 15 or 20 days, as a general thing.

Messrs. Johns, Gihler, Ireland and Cliff, have announced they will give a grand concert, at the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday evening next the 20th inst.; on which occasion they will be assisted by Prof. Bathrick on the Piano Forte. Their programme is a good one.

The *Agriculturist* for July, published by Wm. McDougall, Esq., Toronto, is before us—and a capital number it is: containing articles of interest and importance to every farmer. Accompanying this number, we have also a full prize list of the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition, which takes place in Brantford, on the 23rd and 30th of September and 1st and 2nd of October next.

The Loyal Orange Lodges, in this section of country, celebrated the 12th (or rather the 13th) in grand style. Four or five Lodges passed through Newmarket in procession, accompanied with four bands of music. On that day we happened to be in Haydon and Brownsville, and observed large numbers in both places, assembled to celebrate the battle of the Boyne.

The next Division Court takes place, we understand, on the 6th proximo, at Newmarket, before His Honor Judge Harrison. Subscribers who have been taking the *Era* for five years, and never paid a fraction, should read this paragraph twice. We like to see the faces of our subscribers once in a long while; and if we cannot see them in the office, perhaps they would not mind meeting us in the Division Court. It is the only alternative left.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, writing on the 27th ult., says:—"Two barques from the West Coast of Africa succeeded in landing off this place, on the night of the 24th instant, nine hundred and fifty slaves, and both vessels were under canvas the following morning before sunrise for Brazil. The British Consul forwarded a letter stating the occurrence to the Governor of Jamaica, who has ordered a British frigate to go in pursuit of the slaves."

We understand the Newmarket Brass Band, assisted by the Excelsior Club, purpose giving two or three vocal and instrumental subscription Concerts in the course of a few weeks—the object being to raise the means necessary to purchase several new instruments. As we stated on a former occasion, we have no doubt the people of Newmarket, if for no other purpose than to encourage the cultivation of a taste for music, will yield a hearty response. The plan proposed, is to get up subscription Concerts. Parties subscribing for the first entertainment, will receive a pass to the second gratis. Subscription papers ready for signatures may be found, on and after Monday next, at the various stores and business places in town. Double Tickets, admitting a Lady and Gentleman 75 cts.; Single Tickets, 50 cts. Some people will perhaps say the tickets are high; but we hope they will take the object into consideration before making up their minds.

King Township Council.
INTERESTING DEBATE!

The above Council met at Mrs. Stead's Inn, Lloydtown, on Monday last the 13th inst. All the members present—the Reeve, Geo. Hughes, Esq., in the Chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The Reeve then said, the council was well aware of the object of the meeting to-day, viz: to dispose of the Clergy Reserve Funds appropriated to that Township. He then read a By-Law, which had been introduced and read a first time at a former meeting of Council by Mr. Phillips. This By-Law made provisions for the investment of the Fund, and applied the interest arising therefrom, for ten years, towards the Roads and Bridges of the Township, and after that period to be retained as a permanent school endowment fund.

Mr. Phillips moved that the Council do now give into Committee of the whole on

said By-Law. But failing to get a second to his motion, it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hall then moved for leave to introduce a By-Law on this same subject—Leave granted.

The By-Law was then introduced; but the Reeve declared it out of order, as it contained no preamble. He also asked the introducer of the By-Law (Mr. Hall) if its provisions would not be placing too much power in the hands of Councilmen. One of its clauses provided for an equal division of the fund among the various Wards—to be applied to roads and bridges in each Ward, under the direction of the Council for that Ward, and an order of said Council upon the Treasurer would be sufficient authority for him to pay over the money. For his part it looked too much like jobbery for him to support such a By-Law.

Mr. Hall said he thought the Roads and Bridges throughout the Township wanted this money bad enough. He was willing to be taxed for education. Let this bone of contention be trodden under foot. It had been a grievance, and still would be if it was not put out of the way.

A preamble was then attached to the By-Law, and it was read a first time by the Reeve.

Mr. Stokes said—At the last meeting of Council Mr. Phillips introduced a By-Law to give the proceeds to roads for a certain length of time. This he would not have so much objection to, provided they could loan the money on real estate. But as it was they would have to invest it in Municipal Debentures—and these Municipalities were being declared bankrupt every day.

Mr. Hall—Lay it out on the Roads.

Mr. Stokes—Wait Mr. Hall till I get through. Now then they might lose a large portion of this money by such an investment.

Mr. Hughes explained that they need not purchase such Debentures as had been guaranteed by the Province.

Mr. Stokes—If we do the country will then have to pay them; and we will be taxed for that purpose.

Mr. Phillips wanted to know of Mr. Stokes whether this Municipality not purchasing these Debentures would make any difference in the Provincial taxation. But independent of these considerations he stood upon this matter as a reformer. For years this Township had petitioned to have the Reserves secularized, and the proceeds applied to education. But the course being pursued by members of this Council to-day was giving the lie to their professions. It was acting contrary to their oft-repeated wish as expressed by those petitions. He never had advocated making one solitary foot of Road with this money; and his proposition to apply the proceeds for a number of years to that purpose was only made as a compromise. He was surprised at the course pursued by Mr. Hall. At a late meeting of Council he admitted having signed these petitions; and now he wanted to act contrary to what he then prayed for. Such a course was inconsistent, and he was sorry to see it.

Mr. Stokes said he must advocate for Mr. Hall. He was a Reformer, too; but perhaps not such a one as Mr. Phillips. But he had heard Reformers say,—"take this money and trod it under foot."

Mr. Hall—That's the way.

Mr. Stokes continued—Mr. Price had stated, that it would be best to lay it out on the Roads, and thus remove this bone of contention. This was exactly his opinion, and he was elected with that express understanding. It was all very well for Mr. Phillips to advocate the appropriation of this money towards Education, when he had two good roads—Yonge Street and the Railroad.

Mr. Hall said—never mind this talking; I'm sick of it.

Mr. Stokes continued—Wait, Mr. Hall, till I have done. He lived in this country a number of years and had never refused his school rates, and was still willing to be taxed for that purpose. For his own part, he never went to school above twelve months in his life, and had never spelt beyond the three syllables while at school. But he had given his children education. He considered it to be the duty of the Council to apply this money to the roads; they wanted all the money the Township had to spare.

Mr. Davidson said—It was possible Mr. Hall had changed his opinion since he had signed those petitions. In regard to this matter.

Mr. Hall—Yes, I have.

Mr. Phillips said he had no faith in Mr. Stokes' views. He (Mr. S.) had said on a former occasion that education had proven a curse; that an educated people was a damned people; and that to educate a child was to educate a rogue. He could not swallow such doctrine. In regard to what Mr. Price had said of this question he was not aware; but of one thing he was certain—he had never made use of such language in the House or through the Press. It was a happy way some people had, if anything, of "being all things to all men."

Mr. Stokes replied, by saying Bishop Strachan had sent around petitions in his neighborhood for signatures favorable to secularization; but he never signed one of them. In reference to what Mr. Phillips had just said about education, he would just refer them to the United States. They were said to be an educated people; but they were a reckless, conniving race of beings; and Matthew Hale had said of them, education had made many of them accomplished villains. He never wanted this fund for Schools. "This Township would be paid for schooling the children in it by taxes."

Mr. Hall then moved that the Council now resolve itself into committee of the whole on the By-Law before them—Carried.

Mr. Davidson in the chair.

After some little desultory conversation, it was moved by Mr. Hughes seconded by

Mr. Phillips, that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again this day, six months—Yeas, Messrs. Hughes and Phillips; Nays, Messrs. Stokes and Hall.

The Chairman then gave his casting vote with the nays, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Phillips said, in the desultory conversation that preceded this vote, Mr. Hughes and himself had been charged with "quibbling." Now, he defied them to cite to a single instance where they had quibbled. In the beginning he told them he was prepared to give the By-Law all the opposition he could. They knew this; they expected opposition; and he wanted to know why they had not come prepared, to meet that opposition! With the exception of Mr. Stokes, in his *bunkum* speeches, they had not given a reason for the course taken here to-day. On a former occasion they had said for the sake of harmony in the Council, they were willing to cede a point; but now when the Reeve and himself had yielded a point—they were not prepared to meet them. On every occasion he had given them all the information he possessed regarding the manner of transacting business; and now they must push their measure through properly, if they were determined to carry it, with the unjust provisions it contained.

Mr. Hall here interrupted by saying—Here (to the Chairman) resolve the Council into committee of the whole on this By-Law. I am sick and tired of hearing this quibbling.

Mr. Hughes said—the Council was now into Committee of the whole.

Mr. Hall—No we ain't; why don't he go on with it, if he can't?

Mr. Phillips—How does it come that Mr. Davidson is in the Chair then? The Reeve occupies the Chair when we are sitting as Council.

[Just here three or four voices could be heard at once, which was joined in by the outsiders. Mr. Hughes commanding the Chairman to keep "order!"]

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Hall left the room and a desultory conversation followed. Finally—

Mr. Phillips moved, seconded by Mr. Hughes, that the By-Law now before the Committee be laid upon the table, and the subject matter thereof be decided by the electors at the forthcoming election in January next.

Mr. Stokes said he was sorry they could not agree; and he hoped to see so much suffering.

Mr. Phillips said he could but such imputations back upon his accusers. They had said they could do as they had a mind to; but now refused to push their own measure. He must insist upon the Chairman putting the motion.

The question was then put—Yeas Messrs. Phillips and Hughes; Nays, Mr. Stokes.

The Chairman declared the motion lost. Mr. Phillips wanted to know upon what principle he declared the motion lost or how it came that Mr. Stokes' vote was as good as the Reeve's and his!

The Chairman—I voted myself.

Mr. Phillips—You are only called upon to vote when there is a tie. Now, sir, at your peril, I want this question decided.

Mr. Hughes said, he could see very plainly there was a disposition to squander the funds of the Township, and he could never sit at that table and be a party to any such act. He, therefore, wished them "Good Morning," and took his leave.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Hall returned and Mr. Stokes wanted the vote taken over again; but to Mr. Phillips strongly objected. He (Mr. P.) had not called him out, or sent him out, and would insist upon the chairman giving a decision on the vote already taken.

After a short but uproarious debate, the Chairman decided the motion was carried, Mr. Hall declaring the whole thing a shuffle.

Mr. Phillips moved that the Committee do now rise and the Chairman report a certain resolution to the Council. Meanwhile both Mr. Hall and Mr. Stokes had left the Council chamber, and there was not a quorum present; and in this state of things the Council broke up.

[QUERY BY THE REPORTER—What position will the Council assume when they again assemble? In regard to the By-Law introduced by Mr. Hall, we may observe, that had it passed the Council, it never could have been carried out legally. It is contrary to the provisions of the act under which the Reserve Monies were appropriated. We shall endeavor to give our views on this matter another week.]

The Mormon Inquiry.

A short time since we gave a lengthened account of the death of Pratt, the Mormon Elder, who, it will be remembered was shot by an outraged husband, whose wife had been seduced by Pratt, and with whose children he was on his way back to Utah. The injured husband had appealed to a Court of law, but for want of positive criminal evidence of intercourse and complicity, further than the correspondence adduced, was unable to obtain a verdict for conviction. Under these circumstances, and fearing another attempt on the part of Pratt to abstract his children, the injured husband shot him a few hours after the trial. But what surprised us more, in regard to this murder, was the comments of a N. Y. *Mormon Journal*, deeply "deploring the loss to the church of such a great and upright man." Here is an extract from the paper referred to:—

"Many of our contemporaries are rejoicing over the bloody deed, justifying the murderer and spitting out their vengeance with the fury of hell that nestles in their corrupt hearts. Though we deeply deplore the loss to the Church of such a great and upright man, and the bereavement to his family, yet we mourn not. His life has been one of honor and fullness his days have been well spent in the service of his God; his name is referred to by thousands, and will be honored by millions yet unborn, when that of his cowardly assassin, and those who have cheered him on to his damnable deed, and who now rejoice over their crime, will be long since a stink in the nostrils of God and good men."

We leave the matter for the consideration of our readers, remarking, at the same time, that the above extract is a fair specimen of Mormon Iniquity, and is usually palliated in the same style.

A despatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated Friday, says:—"Lord Napier has been for some months in bad health, and serious fears were entertained as to his recovery. Mr. Egan held a seat in the Assembly in three different sessions, and was much esteemed by his constituents. He was largely engaged in the lumber trade of the Ottawa—Glacé."

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Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Quess, July 17, 1887.

The *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Rio de Janeiro on July 1st, and arrived here on Wednesday, July 17th, at 4 p. m., and brings 65 passengers and 250 steerage passengers.

The "Atlantic" arrived on July 2, p. m. The "Anglo-Saxon" spoke the "North American" on Tuesday morning, July 2, at 4 o'clock 30 minutes a. m. On the 8th in the Straits of Bell Isle, signalled by ship "Julius Caesar," steaming to the Eastward.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *New Era*.

SIR:—In taking the minutes of the Christian Conference, as reported in the *New Era*, issued the 6th ult., I perceive quite a discrepancy in the report, and what was said by me on a resolution introduced by Elder Thomas.

Commencing at the next to the last period in the second column, of the second page, it reads as follows:—"We have no distinguishing features, as a body, from others, that are known to the public." This would imply that we have some that we do not know; and fasten to us the oft-repeated, but very silly charge of concealment—of keeping back from the public what our real sentiments are. This is what we do not intend to do, we would turn the idea of such proceedings—I was in favor of passing the resolution. The difference between us was not on what the resolution expressed, but on the propriety of expressing ourselves in that form; so think it may be a first step in the formation of a creed. I repeat using nearly the same words the report puts into my mouth, but interrogatively, "Have we no distinguishing features?" I believed we had—that the resolution pointed to them and that they were important, and should be faithfully advocated.

The second discrepancy is in the third column fifth paragraph from the top—it says "I would have the world to know we were not Unitarians, and that I believed the preaching of that doctrine (Unitarian doctrine) had condemned its thousands." This makes me "bear false witness against my neighbor"—Let me explain and correct—Denominationally speaking, we are not any of us Unitarians, but Christians. But as it regards our faith in "the first and great command, Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord" we are all unitarians—that is as far as I have knowledge—concerning God, the Son of God, and the Spirit of God; with a very few exceptions we believe and preach substantially the same things—I know it is said of them as of us that they regard Christ only as a mere man. But I must say that such language is the language of ignorance or dishonesty.

I have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with many of them; mingled in their worshiping assemblies: read their writings quite extensively; and never read but two authors that did not entertain substantially the same views as those written out by myself, and published in the columns of the *New Era* last February. In our religious forms we differ. They generally write their sermons—we extemporize—they sprinkle us with immorals. They receive into their churches any person who is well disposed, that they may gain Christian experience. Hence such a thing as church trials, expulsion of members, would be as uncommon with them, as with "the church" in Canada. There also may be local churches where there is a predominance of unitarian members and practice, as in some local congregations of "the church" there may be more prevalent the spirit of Lucre and brandy, than the spirit of Christ. We aim to receive into our Churches only experienced men and women, and would that we were more successful in our aim. I might mention other points of difference, but all of the same character; but the doctrine they preach—the truths they would have believed, and the virtues they would have practiced—I do not believe ever did or ever will condemn anyone. What I said was, that since the council of Nice, thousands had been condemned to banishment and death at the tribunal of self-styled orthodoxy, for preaching such doctrine; and all who entertained the same scriptural sentiments to-day stand condemned at the same tribunal. Hence said I, let us preach and teach our views, that we may convince the reading and thinking community that though we stand condemned by the creeds of men, we do not, by the truth of God.

S. M. FOWLER.

Queen St., June 29th, 1887.

P. S. Explanations that I have been asked for since the appearance of the report above referred to, has convinced me of the importance of the lengthy and particular explanation and correction I have given.

S. M. F.

Mick McNair's Story.

To the Editor of the *Era*.

SIR:—I have come to the conclusion that this is a bad world indeed—I have. I am a poor man, and I do not know how to get on. I do for though I do not work hard the whole of the time—digging and sawing, and then saving and digging, and then all sorts of conchardation drudgery to obtain a few pence, and a Saturday night, I can scarcely get enough to keep body and soul together, and that's no lie—let alone getting Nancy—that's the wife—a new gown at Easter.

Well, then, Mr. Editor, as I was just after saying, isn't it too bad, isn't it? and by my soul this same thing that I'm about to tell you was under debate, as you say in the *Mechanics Institute*, while Pat McShane and the wily McCallagher's son with myself was in the gravel pit to-day—Isn't it too bad, isn't it? to have to pay 10d for a four pound loaf, when I'd give a bit more to have than 3 pounds, ten and twelve ounces. Had you to cry man that'd be after, cheating a poor man with a wife and seven children in that way, my I.

But, Mr. Editor, you did say duty well—and, when you agitated corporation, as it will be a blessing thing for the poor man with seven children. The "City Fathers," as we say in Ennis, Co. Clare, in sweet Ireland—the "City Fathers" will set matters to right a bit and we will get full weight and no thanks to the pedlars. Please insert this in your next paper and oblige.

Mick McNair.

July 16, 1887.

P. S.—I'll have the grocer-man, round the corner: way the next loaf I buy; and be my soul if, its light, I'll ask him the name of the baker and send you another letter. Truth and I will.

M. McN.

Death of Mr. Egan, M. P.—We regret to record the death of Quebec, on Saturday, of John Egan, Esq., M. P. for the County of Bonaventure. Mr. Egan had been for some months in bad health, and serious fears were entertained as to his recovery. Mr. Egan held a seat in the Assembly in three different sessions, and was much esteemed by his constituents. He was largely engaged in the lumber trade of the Ottawa—Glacé.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1857.) S. & H. R. R. (1857)

UNTIL further notice, trains will run as follows:

TORONTO.
Train Leave 10 A.M. Train Due 10.15 A.M.
Train Leave 1.00 P.M. Train Due 8.45 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.
Train Leave 6.00 P.M. Train Due 12.10 M.
Train Leave 4.00 P.M. Train Due 8.25 M.

LAKE SIMCOE.
Steamer "J. C. Morrison." Will leave Toronto daily at 10 A.M. on arrival of Train and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, will go to West side of the lake, and on the other side, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on East and down West side.

Excursion Tickets good for two days from Toronto, Round Lake Simcoe, \$3.00.

J. LEWIS GANT,
Superintendent's Office, Bay St.,
Toronto, July 11, 1857.

Steamer Canadian, Captain S. B. Andrews, from Collingwood to Toronto, on Monday, and on Wednesday, at 1.30 P.M.

TO BUILDERS!

Parties wishing to buy More Turn or Raise Buildings, of any description, would do well to call on

Stephen Webster,
As he has all the tools necessary for the above purposes, which he will sell on the following terms:

Jack Screws, each, 20 2 6 per day
Rollers per set, 10 0 0
Tackles, 10 0 0

Being only one-half the price usually charged in this place. The undersigned is also ready to contract for the erection, moving or raising of Buildings, of all descriptions.

STEPHEN WEBSTER.
Newmarket, July 17, 57. 11-24

STRAYED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Small Bay Mare, with White hind feet, some white on the forehead, small dark or white on right side, strayed from the Suburban village of Brownsville, on the 22nd of last June. Any person returning her to me, will be well remunerated.

DAVID J. FOUNTAIN.
Brownsville, Lloydon P. Office.
July 16, 1857. 3-22

Caution!

THE public are hereby cautioned against harboring the above stealer, in case of detection, they will be prosecuted according to law.

D. J. FOUNTAIN.
Brownsville, July 16, 1857. 3-21

ANNUAL EXAMINATION

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS
for
The County of York.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Meetings of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of York, will be held at 10 O'Clock on TUESDAY, 17th, 18th, and 19th of August next, at 9 a.m., at the Court House in the City of Toronto; at Richmond Hill, on the same days and hour, and at Newmarket, on the same days and hour, for the examination of Common School Teachers, whose Certificates will expire on the 30th Sept. 1857. And also for all who intend becoming Teachers during the ensuing year.

By virtue of a resolution of the Board—unanimously adopted, the effect, that in order to raise the standard of Common School Education, all Teachers now holding First Class Certificate, are required to present themselves for re-examination, at the time above stated; and all Teachers presenting themselves for examination, are required to produce Certificate of moral character, from their respective Ministers, and from the Trustees of the Schools in which they were last engaged.

JOHN JENNINGS,
Chairman. 2-23

Armstrong House,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT!
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. 1-12

New Goods. Cheap Goods.

SHARON CREAM STORE!

J. W. EDMOND
RESPECTFULLY intimates to his customers and the public generally, that his stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Hats and Shoes.
Groceries, Liquors.

Hardware, Glass, Putty,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, &c. is now complete, and he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT,
Allowed on all cash purchases exceeding one dollar.

Sharon, June 25, 1857. 11-21

M. W. BOGART
HAS on hand and for Sale—

Fresh Ground Flour and Corn Meal,
Of the Best Brand on Quality—Ground at Bogart's Mills—put up in bags of 50 lbs., and 100 lbs. each, also in barrels.

N. H. Days for delivery—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Corner of Main and Timothy Streets, Newmarket.
June 25, 1857. 11-21

G. L. HUGHES,
Saddle, Carriage, and Harness Maker,
BROWNSVILLE.

CONSTANTLY on hand Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Carriages, Trimmings, Whips, &c. &c. Carriages Trimmings to order, on the shortest notice, and latest styles.

Brownsville, June 25th, 1857. 11-21

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on July 1st, 1857.

Appleton Luke
Allegre Mr.
Balzer G.
Baker Wm.
Brodie George
Baker M.
Banyon William
Burrows George
Clarke John
Doyle Michael
Eade James
Emmerson William
Falkner John
Fennell John
Fitzhugh J. A.
Hollingshead William
Holmes Thomas

John Edward
Kelly John
Kneeshaw Thos.
Leach John
Lewis J. P.
Miller Warren
Maxwell Isabella
Nicola George
Pattin Robert
Parker E. H.
Steele Mark
Stout Peter
Travis Robert
Vince J. C.
Woods Edward
Walker Henry
Winterston Shanno
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

Town Lots for Sale.

FOR Sale Lots No. 1 and 2 on the Mount road, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Streets, Newmarket, also Lot No. 2 on the Mount road, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Terms Liberal. For particulars apply to

E. JACKSON.
New Market, April 7, 1857. 11-10

Newmarket Advertisements.

SUCCESS TO AGRICULTURE

J. G. PARKER

FEELS great pleasure in informing the farmers, that he has been fortunate in securing a good supply of really genuine

Whiskey, for the coming Harvest.
Also a capital assortment of

SCYTHES, SNAITHS, RAKES, FORKS,
And the Celebrated Red-end Scythe Sticks.

He has also just received

Blood's XX Porter, in Bottles,
Bass's Pale Ale in Bottles,
Holland's Gin in Bottles,
Salmon and Lobsters in Tins,
The Finest Golden Syrup,
Superior Pale Brandy,
Fine Old Port Wine,
Genuine Scotch Whiskey,
And Fine Old Jamaica Rum.

J. G. P. hopes all will call as soon as possible, as he will mark the above articles at a very low Price for Cash.

Any quantity of Butter and Eggs taken.

J. G. PARKER.
Opposite Railroad Hotel.
Newmarket, July 2, 1857. 11-29

To Builders and Persons Building.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large quantity of

WINDOW SASH & PANELED DOORS,
Which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices. He is also prepared to manufacture and describe of Sash or Panel work on the spot, or erect Buildings either by Contract, or otherwise. Also, having a superior set of

JACKSCREWS,
Together with Tackles, Capons, &c., for removing or raising Buildings, is prepared to take contracts for the same.

WM. V. SOUTHIARD.
Newmarket, July 7, 1857. 11-23

CONFECTIONERY.

Mrs. A. M. Hall
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the public that she will continue to carry on the

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS,
In all its branches. Wedding Cakes made to order on short notice. Parties supplied on credit. Also, Ginger Beer and Lemonade always on hand. Also, having employed an experienced Barber, is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING.
At all times, and in the most Fashionable Style.
Newmarket, July 7, 1857. 11-23

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the "North York Protection Society" will take place at the Temperance Hall, Newmarket, on Friday evening next, the 17th inst., for the election of Officers, &c., for the coming year. A general attendance of members is requested.

By Order.
Newmarket, July 2, 1857. 2-23

J. W. COLLINS
HAS on hand for sale, on the latest and most approved principle,

Ketchum's Mower
and MANN'S MOWER and REAPER COMBINED, Massey's improvement. Call at his place to examine the articles, and leave your order.

Newmarket, June 23, 1857. 11-21

JOHN BENTLEY,
HAVING LEASED THE STORE & PREMISES OF

MR. CAWTHRA,
Will keep constantly on hand a well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Drugs,
Teas, Medicines,
Groceries, School Books,
Liquors, Stationery,
Wines, Fancy Goods,
Crockery, Paints,
Culinary Oil, Brushes, Nails, Glass, Putty, &c., &c., which he will sell for

CASH, FARM PRODUCE,
on approved Credit, at the lowest remunerative prices.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main St., Newmarket, June 21st, 1857. 11-21

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.

THE attention of Medical Men, Invalids and Commuters is requested to the stock of—

Hennessy's Brandy,
Red, Old, &c.,
Holland's Gin,
Finest Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1857. 11-21

WANTED,

1,000 LBS. OF GOOD BUTTER.

1,000 Dozen Fresh Eggs,
For which the subscriber will give in exchange Tea, Coffee, Dry Goods, or any article contained in his Stock of good Quality, and at as reasonable prices as any one offered in Canada.

For Sale by the Subscriber.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1857. 11-21

NEW STOCK,

THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased there is also a large stock of water closets, and a large quantity of building materials, at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1857. 11-21

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!

DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
Of Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale cheap.

JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 21, 1857. 11-21

New Goods I

JUST ARRIVED.

M. W. BOGART
HAS Just Received from the New York, Montreal and Toronto Markets, a

LARGE LOT OF GOODS
Adapted for the Country Trade—which will be sold at a small advance, as usual.

Corner of Main and Timothy Streets, Newmarket.
June 25, 1857. 11-21

Dwelling House for Sale.

FOR SALE, in the flourishing and rapidly increasing Town of Newmarket, a Rough Cast DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT.

The Building is nearly new and contains a large Cellar Kitchen and Dairy, and Vegetable Cellar; on the first floor a Parlor, Dining, Sitting and Bed Rooms; and on the second floor three Bed Rooms. There is also a large soft water cistern on the premises. The Lot containing 35 feet frontage on Main Street, by 165 feet deep. The Building at present rents for \$25 per annum.

Apply to

GEO. B. HUTCHCROFT.
Newmarket, June 15, 1857. 11-18

Newmarket Advertisements.

SUMMER GOODS

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and customers who patronize his establishment, and would beg to call attention to his present Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROceries,
HARDWARE,
CARPENTERS'
TOOLS, &c.,
As well as his very superior stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
In that department will be found an assortment of Broad Cloths, Doakings, Vestings, &c., cut and made up in the latest style and pattern.

D. SUTHERLAND,
Water St., Newmarket.
May 27, 1857.

THE subscriber has on hand a superior article of

YOUNG HYSON TEA, which in face of an advancing market, will sell at his usual low price.

D. SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, May 27, 1857. 11-17

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

FOR the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of \$200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the Spring of 1858 to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canada, who will remit me on short notice, the sum of \$1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant and profitable, at a small cost. There is positively NO HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at it. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from \$3 to \$5 per day at it. It is a GENTLE BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of \$1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed (post paid) to ALLEN T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York.

Keep Pace with the Times!

J. G. PARKER'S

GENERAL STORE,
Opposite the Railroad Hotel.

THE above store contains a first-class assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Crockery,
Liquors, &c.

Of this Spring's Importation, including Scotch Bonnets and Hats, Silk and other Mantillas, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Nails, Glass, Putty, Oils, Paints, &c.

J. G. P. deems it quite unnecessary to describe every article in stock, he having lived in the establishment of Jos. Cawthra, Esq., upwards of 20 years, thoroughly understands the class of Goods likely to be approved of, and feels much pleasure in stating that he has secured

A GOOD SELECTION
of the same, to inspect which, he invites all access to his establishment, and he will sell at the very lowest prices.

J. G. P. would also solicit the attention of the public to the stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
MANUFACTURED
By J. Townley.

Who continues his Tailoring Business on the premises as usual. All orders received in the store by him.

N. B.—J. Townley will cut out or make up Parties' own material.

Farmer's Produce taken.

J. G. PARKER.
OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.
Newmarket, May 14, 1857. 11-15

Straw Goods.

A FINE Assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Misses' Bloomers, Gentlemen's and Boys' Hats of the latest style, all of this Spring's Importation.

For Sale by

D. SUTHERLAND,
WATER STREET.
Newmarket, April 21, 1857. 11-12

CASE FOR WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and the Highest Price for Wool delivered at the Newmarket Factory.

W. A. CLARK.
June 4th, 1857. 11-18

MILLINERY.

THE MISS VERNONS

HAVING opened a Millinery and Dress-making Establishment, nearly opposite the North American Hotel, Newmarket, soliciting the patronage of Ladies.

Newmarket, May 24, 1857. 11-17

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER. Also, a good stout Boy to learn the Painting Business.

JOSEPH WOOD.
Newmarket, May 14, 1857. 11-15

WOOL, WOOL!

THE Subscriber will pay the Highest Cash Price for Wool at the Newmarket Station.

J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, May 29, 1857. 11-17

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE!

60,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED at the Newmarket Factory, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash, Silks, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Flannels, Blankets, Ready-made Clothing, or CASH. In anticipation of the approaching Wool season great exertions are being made to manufacture a large stock of goods suitable for the exchange trade. Farmers will find that important improvements have been made in the style and quality of the fabric, and they will have a larger, more varied and valuable assortment of long manufactured goods to select from than has ever before been offered in this market.

To those who prefer furnishing their own wool, and to have their goods manufactured by the yard, the subscriber would say that notwithstanding the high prices of wool, every article of produce, the prices for manufacturing by the yard.

Custom Carding & Cloth Dressing.
will continue to be done at the same moderate rates as last year.

A First-Rate Fashionable Tailor
will be employed at the Factory, and an assortment of English and French Superfine Cloths will be kept; and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor this establishment with their patronage.

CORDWOOD
And every description of Produce will be taken in Exchange for Goods or in payment for custom work. N. B.—No Credit for Custom Work.

W. A. CLARK, AGENT.
Newmarket, May 7, 1857. 11-14

Newmarket Advertisements.

Alma Terrace.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPATION.

THOSE new and spacious Buildings lately erected by the undersigned, on Timothy Street, for further particulars apply to Mr. Thompson, who is the general agent of the proprietor, No. 117, Yonge Street, Toronto.

ROBERT BELL JOY.
Newmarket, June 18, 1857. 11-20

10,000 TONS OF HAY.

THE Main Street Weighing Scales are now correct and in proper working order. Apply to

M. W. BOGART.
Newmarket, June 19, 1857. 11-20

WAR! WAR! WAR!
Upon Bad Work and High Prices!

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed since commencing business in this place, respectfully intimates to his friends and customers that he has

REMOVED HIS SHOP
To the buildings recently occupied by Mr. Thomas Conroy.

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
Where he will be most happy to wait upon those who may feel disposed to entrust him with their orders.

HOOTS AND SHOES.
Of all descriptions, Ready-Made, kept constantly on hand, and made to order. The undersigned, on long and honorable experience, has great confidence in recommending it to the public.

J. RHINEHART.
Newmarket, May 14, 1857. 11-15

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of merchantable Wheat, delivered at the Railroad Depots, in Newmarket or Aurora.

J. W. MARSDEN.
Newmarket, May 22, 1857. 11-23

Pictures True to Life.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity that as his time is quite limited, all desires of securing good Pictures should call immediately.

AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS
Taken in all kinds of weather, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Rooms—opposite the Railroad Hotel, where

Newmarket Advertisements

(postpaid) to the Newmarket Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

J. JAMES & Co.

Newmarket, Aug. 21, 1856. 11-29

THE NEW ERA

13

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

ERASTUS JACKSON,

At a Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets
NEWMARKET.

Tues.—To Gd. per year in Advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Lines and under, first insertion,	0	2	6
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	7 1/2
5 to 10 lines, first insertion,	0	3	4
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	10
11 to 20 lines, first insertion,	0	0	4
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	1
21 to 30 lines, first insertion,	1	5	0
Each subsequent insertion, - - -	0	0	0

Per Annum, per year, - - - - - 15 0 0

(P. Advertisements, unaccompanied with written instructions, will be inserted 10 words, and charged accordingly.)